The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1871. NUMBER 57.

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PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIANS hall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlight ment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success

BANKS,

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON.....Actuary.

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114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

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Saturday Nights..... 6 to 8 o'clock

POETRY.

A POEM.

BY FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

[Hitherto Unpublished.]

'Twas like the poet's dreaming land,
Where fairies tread the moonlight lea;
Where sea-nymphs deck the silver strand,
And spirits breathe in melody.

The vesper dews were on the wold,
The western planet of the day
Had lit her twinkling lamp of gold
In twilight's dim departing ray.

'Twas sweet to see the pale moon weep
O'er her blue wave her tears of light!
And list, across the swelling deep,
The whisper of the winds of night!

Borne on that breeze of evening mild,
The soul of music floating came;
Notes that might soothe despair's lone child,
Or light devotion's hallowed flame.

Now swelling full in choral song,
It seemed the seraph's hymn of praise!
Now in wild cadence swept along
The green-haired mermaid's thrilling lays!

Now murmuring low it sunk remote,
Soft as the dying cygnet's wail!
Or songs of moonlight fays that float
On wings of woven air in some enchanted vale!

Such was that night. Dost thou like me
Recall that scene with fond regret?
Lives in thy ear that minstrelsy?
And on thine eye that moonbeam yet?

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

A LECTURE.

We received a polite invitation from the Trustees of the State Street African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church to attend a lecture in that edifice on Thursday evening. Being told that the discourse would be delivered by a female colored lecturer from Maryland, curiosity, as well as an interest to see how the colored citizens were managing their own institutions, led us at once to accept the invitation. We found a very spacious church, gas-lit, and the balustrades of the galleries copiously hung with wreaths and festoons of flowers, and a large audience of both sexes, which, both in appearance and behavior, was respectable and decorously observant of the proprieties of the place. The services were opened, as usual, with prayer and a hymn, the latter inspired by powerful lungs, and in which the musical ear at once caught the negro talent for melody. The lecturer was then introduced as Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, from Maryland. Without a moment's hesitation, she started off in the flow of her discourse, which rolled smoothly and uninterruptedly on for nearly two hours. It was very apparent that it was not a cut and dried speech, for she was as fluent and felicitous in her allusions to circumstances immediatel around her, as she was when she rose to a more exalted pitch of laudation of the "Union," or of execration of the old slavery system. Her voice was remarkable — as sweet as any woman's voice we ever had, and so clear and distinct as to pass every syllable to the most distant ear in the house. Without any effort at attentive listening, we followed the speaker to the end, not discerning a single grammatical inaccuracy of speech, or the slightest violation of good taste in manner or matter. At times the current of her thoughts flowed in eloquent and poetic expression, and often her quaint humor would expose the ivory in half a thousand of open mouths. We confess that we began to wonder, and we asked a fine-looking colored man before us, "What is color; is she dark or light?" He answered, "She is mulatto—what they call a red mulatto." The "red" was new to us. Our neighbor asked, "How do you like her?" We replied "She is giving your people the best kind and the very wisest of advice." He rejoined, "I wish I had her education;" to which we added, "that's just what she tells you is your great duty and your need, and if you are too old to get it yourselves, you must give it to your children."

The speaker left the impression on our mind, that she was not only intelligent and educated, but—the great end of education—she was enlightened. She comprehends perfectly the situation of her people, to whose interests she seems ardently devoted. The main theme of her discourse, the one string to the harmony of which all the others were attuned, was the grand opportunity that emancipation had afforded to the black race to lift itself to the level of the duties and responsibilities enjoyed by it. You have muscle power and brain power, she said, you must utilize them, or be content to remain forever the inferior race. Get land, every one that can, and as fast as you can. A landless people must be dependent upon the landed people. A few acres to till for food, and a roof, however humble, over your head, are the castle of your independence, and when you have it you are fortified to act and vote independently whenever your interests are at stake. That part of her lecture (and there was much of it) that dwelt on the moral duties and domestic relations of the colored people was pitched on the highest key of sound morality. She urged the cultivation of the "home life," the sanctity of the marriage state, (a happy contrast to her strong minded, free-love, white sisters of the North), and the duties of mothers to their daughters. "Why" said she, in a voice of suprise, "I have actually heard since I have been South that sometimes colored husbands positively beat their wives! I do not mean to insinuate for a moment that such things can possibly happen in Mobile. The very appearance of the congregation forbids it; but I did hear of one terrible husband defending himself for the unmanly practice with, "Well, I've got to whip her, or leave her." Again the white ivory showed what a chord was struck in the audience. We heard a darkey near us say, "If she will just stay here a few days, she will find plenty of them sort of husbands.

There were parts of the lecturer's discourse that grated a little on a white Southern ear, but it was lost and forgiven in the genuine earnestness and profound good sense with which the woman spoke to her kind in words of sound advice. And when we came to consider her education, we had to conclude that the grating passages were comparatively mild. She was educated among Abolitionists before the war, and was a trained and practiced lecturer in the anti-slavery crusade. And yet, to judge from her talk, she is less bigoted and less embittered to-day than nine-tenths of the white Yankees of that school.

On the whole, we are glad we accepted the Zion's invitations. It gave us much food for new thought. It reminded us, perhaps, of neglected duties to these people, and it impressed strongly on our minds that these people are getting along, getting onward, and progress was a star becoming familiar to their gaze and their desires. Whatever the negroes have done in the paths of advancement, they have done largely without white aid. We say "largely," and yet the white people have helped them to build their churches and to promote the honest in their undertakings. But politics and white pride have kept the white people aloof from offering that earnest and that moral assistance which would be so useful to a people just starting from infancy into a life of self-dependence. The white people, have held back from a race who had given up their political consciences and their suffrage power to strangers and to notorious enemies of the South, and have preferred to let them do the work of opening the eyes of the black people to their true relations and interests in society and politics. But for the interloping carpet bagger, who came between the two races to make strife, and to steal and plunder by means of a suborned negro vote, we have never doubted that happier relations would have existed between the two races since the war ended. That time will yet come. It is hastened a step by the political defeat and consequent departure of every additional one of these evil birds of passage and of prey.

Mobile Register.

CROQUET is a fashionable source of amusement among the belles of Staten Island. The pretty lawns in front of the fine residences upon the island present many pleasant scenes during the late hours of the afternoon.

HOME CIRCLE.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

What is beauty? A divine gift, that Providence bestows on woman with which to gladden the eye and heart of man. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still? Then be not callous, you who possess it, but hold it fast while it is yours; once lost, it can never be restored, for Nature punishes those who neglect her choicest boon by taking it from them, often when most needed. Again, what is beauty? Is it the hair, the eye, the teeth, the hand? It is all that—and, more than all, it is complexion. With a soft, peach-like complexion, whether fair or dark, a women is always lovely: and this may be preserved till a good old age with very little trouble: to a certain extent it may be acquired, and it can always be improved. How? I will tell you.

Skins, however, differ: some are cold, soft, and moist; others are warm, firm, and porous; some oily, some dry. They equally vary in thickness, color, and elasticity; but in any case they should never come in contact with animal grease. Imagine for yourselves, ladies, the danger of stopping up the pores of your skin with the fat of animals, perhaps diseased! The idea is as noisome as that of sleeping with slices of uncooked beef on your cheeks, with some misguided women have been foolishly induced to try. What are you to use if you may not use cold cream? you say. There is an answer to that question, as to all others; Search Nature. Take the oil and juice of vegetables—they never hurt. Indeed, fresh olive-oil is the unction above all others to soften the skin. Rub the face gently every night with it and you will soon find the skin become impervious to storm and blast. The ancient Greeks knew the value of oil to the skin, and used it freely for beauty to the skin and pliability to the muscles. Natuaally oily skins should avoid ointments of all description. A few drops of camphor, diluted in water, will be found more effacious, and powdered fuller's-earth puffed on the face after washing. Exposure to the sun is very beneficial to the skin, though ladies object to the tanning it produces. It was on this account that masks used to be worn in the streets at one time. Some ladies, it is, carried the mask mania so far as to sleep in masks. Marguerite de Navarre was one of these; Henry IV. expostulated in vain, but Marguerite preferred losing her husband to losing her mask. Indeed it played a not unimportant part in their subsequent divorce. This shows the folly of the whim; for a mask could only check perspiration, and would be most injurious to the wearer in many ways. In fact, it only deserves mention to be condemned.

It was not to such tricks that Diana of Poictiers, Duchess of Valentinois, resorted to preserve her beauty to the age of three score years and ten,—she who, at sixty-five, rode on horseback like a girl! This remarkable woman was a celebrated beauty in an age of beauties, yet, strange to say, no historian has ever given details of those wondrous charms which captivated two kings one of them fifteen years her junior in age. We do not even know whether her eyes were blue or black, whether her hair was light or dark; we only know that she was the loveliest woman at a court of lovely women are, to say the least, somewhat *passe*. People said she possessed a secret that rendered her thus impervious to the ravages of time. Some went so far as to say, in that superstitious age, that she had bought her secret from a very dark gentleman, indeed! What was the secret, then? Did she ever tell it? Never. Did any one ever know it? Yes, her perfumer. Did he never tell it? Not during her life. It is known, then? It is, for those who have the patience to wade through musty manuscripts and books. May we not know it? You will only smile and disbelieve! Try. Good, then. I will translate *Maitre Oudard's* own words to you: "I, Oudard, apothecary, surgeon, and perfumer, do here declare, on my faith and on the memory of my honored and much beloved mistress, Madame Diana of Poictiers, Duchess of Valentinois, that the only secret she possessed, with which to be and remain in perfect health, youth, and beauty, to the age of seventy two, was—Rain Water! In truth, I assert that there is nothing in the world like this same Rain Water, a constant use of which is imperative to render the skin soft and downy, or to freshen the color or to cleanse the pores of the skin, or to make beauty last as long as life."

Once a week.

LAWS

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST NUMBER

The Council shall have power to levy a tax, in addition to all other taxes now authorized by law, upon all the real and personal property within the limits of the city, sufficient to provide for the payment of the annual interest of said bonds, and it is hereby made the duty of the Council, when such bonds shall have been running twenty years, to levy an annuall tax for the remaining twenty years of the currency of said bonds, upon all real and personal property within the limits of the city, sfficient to provide for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity.

The bonds issued by the provisions of this section, and made payable in ten years, shall be known and designated as street assessment bonds; and those made payable in forty years, as street improvement bonds; and neither class of said bonds shall be disposed of by the city at less price than seventy-five cents upon the dollar. But the city may contract to pay for improvements contemplated in this section by the issue of the bonds herein provided for, at the rate of seventy-five cents on ths dollar, or more as may be agreed upon.

The city shall also have power, in order to facilitate the payment for progressing improvements, to hypothecate said bonds temporarily, or to issue to contractors certificates for work done; which certificates shall bear an equal rate of interest with the bonds, and be retired by the issue of bonds upon the final completion of any contract or contracts made as contemplate by this section.

And it is further provided, That whenever a majority of the owners of property petitioning for the use of any particular patented pavement, for the purpose of paving or improving the streets, or any part thereof, then the Council of said city is hereby authorized, by resolution or ordinance, to fix the price to be paid for such pavement, and to let the same under contract to the license or assignee of said patented pavement, and the payments or improvements.

And it is further provided, That ten days' public notice shall be given by the Council by advertisement in the official journal, of the intention of the city to make any improvement such as in contemplated by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Council shall have power and is hereby authorized to establish, alter and amend all grades throughout the corporate limits of the city, whether of streets, alleys, sidewalks or public grounds or ways, and said grades when established, altered and amended shall be complied with by all property owners, street and other railroad companies, under such penalties as the Council may prescribe. And the Council is hereby empowered to enforce compliance with this provision by such means as may be deemed compatible with the public interest.

And it is further provided, That the Council shall have power and authority, whenever it may be deemed for the public interest, to cause new sidewalks to be laid, or to repair old sidewalks, or to cause the same to be relaid with new material within the corporate limits of the city, and shall have power also to prescribe the material for the construction or repair of the same. Whenever the Council shall deem it necessary to take such action, notice of such intention shall be published in English, in the official journal of the city, once a week during four weeks. And all improvements to said sidewalks, ordered and done by the Council, under the discretion and authority of this provision, shall be subject to the conditions already prescribed for improvements to be made in compliance with the petition of property owners, and payments therefor shall be assessed and collected in like manner, and the same penalties, liens and privileges shall pertain and be enforced as if the work were done by petition of the property holders.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That no part of this act shall be construed to impair or affect the contract made by the Southern Paving Company for paving St. Charles avenue.

Sec. 13. *Be it further enacted, ect.,* That this act shall go into effect upon its passage, and that all laws conflicting herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the conflict.

[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
[Signed] OSCAR J, DUNN.
Lieutenant Governor and President of Senate.
Approved March 13, 1871.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 49.

An Act

To amend re-enact article 578 of the Code of Practice.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembled convened, That article 573 of the Code of Practice be amended and re-enact so as to read as follows: Whoever intends to appeal may do so either by petition or by motion in open court, at the same term at which the judgment was rendered, upon offering to give such surety as the court may direct, as hereafter provided. But in cases where the judgment decrees a divorce, such petition or motion of appeal must be filed within thirty days, not including Sundays, after the signing of such judgment, instead of ten days, and shall operate as a suspensive appeal therefrom, and there shall be no devolutive appeal allowed thereafter.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, ect., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 13, 1871.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

No. 66.

An Act

Entitled an act to place the Franklin College, at Opelousas, Louisiana, under the control of the State Board of Education, for the purpose of establishing a normal or high school therein; and the appropriation of moneys for its repairs, and the liquidation of claims against said college for repairs.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the Franklin College, at Opelousas, Louisiana, with all its grounds and appurtenances, be and it is hereby placed under the control of the State Board of Education, for the purpose of establishing therein a normal or high school.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of seven thousand dollars be appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated; one thousand dollars of which shall be paid to Rev. Benjamin F. White, on the warrant of the Superintendent of Public Education of the State of Louisiana, as remuneration for his

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Square:	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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New Orleans, Louisiana.

HENRY C. & H. M. DIBBLE,
Attorneys at Law,
28.....Natchez Street.....28
(Morgan's Building.)
New Orleans, La

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KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY JULY 6, 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

☞ Our readers will be as sorry to learn as we are to inform them, that the LOUISIANIAN no longer enjoys contributions from the valuable pen of J. Sella Martin Esq.

THAT GUBERNATORIAL DISPUTE.

Public attention having been attracted to the "unpleasantness" at the Executive office, and there being a contrariety of opinion in the public mind with reference to this matter; it occurred to us that probably lack of correct information, had as much to do with the general undefined expressions of approval on one side, and condemnation on the other, as anything else. To remedy this evil we have been at some pains to obtain a knowledge of the causes of this trouble, and we submit the statements we have received from the best authorities on both sides of the question. On the one hand it is stated that shortly after Governor Warmoth left the State, Lieut. Governor Dunn had occasion to exercise the gubernatorial functions, and repaired to the Governor's office, and required the services of Mr. Bragdon, the private Secretary of the Governor. Mr. B. refused to obey the orders of Gov. Dunn, and declared himself subject to the orders of Gov. Warmoth only. That day passed. The next day Acting Gov Dunn, sought admission to the Governor's office, and finding it locked up and the Secretary absent, the aid of a locksmith was procured, an entrance effected and possesion secured. On the arrival, shortly after, of Mr. Bragdon, Gov. Dunn informed him that in consequence of his refusal to obey his instructions, his services would not be required in the office until the return of Gov. Warmoth. The Secretary expressed a desire to remove some private papers of Gov. Warmoth, whereupon Gov. Dunn informed him that Gov. Warmoth's private papers would be as sacred where they were, as if they were in his own house. Gov. Dunn having occasion a short time after to leave the office, Mr. Bragdon embraced the opportunity, and removed from the office the books and papers he sought.

On the other hand we are informed that Gov. Warmoth, while he fully recognizes the right of Gov. Dunn to act as Governor during his absence from the State, denies that he—Gov. Dunn,—has the least right to take possession of the Governor's office. This office he insists is a private one, established by himself, and not by the Constitution or the law. It is further contended for Gov. Warmoth that every document and paper in his office is private. The Constitution makes the Secretary of State the custodian of not only the records of the State, but also requires him to keep an Official Register of the proceedings of the Governor. He says, we are informed, that there are no public documents in his possession except the unsigned bills which he has under his control, and is in contemplation of law, considering, until the meeting of the Legislature. He further says that the books removed by Mr. Bragdon, were entirely private, being memoranda kept by his Secretary.

We have thus briefly stated the chief points in this unpleasant contest; and whatever conclusions may be arrived at by our readers, we find ourselves driven in the interest of our party, to enter our solemn protest against this, and similar bickerings and contentions among our most prominent officials. For there can be no doubt that had there existed that *entente cordiale* between the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, which unquestionably should exist between them, we should not have witnessed this disgraceful squabble. The effect of such exhibitions on the part of our highest officials, tends to produce demoralization among the masses, and the "little leaven" of discord will be found more than sufficient to "leaven the whole lump" into a mass of confusion, and party anarchy worthy some of the recent days of France. And our Democratic *friends*, who are ever anxious to promote strife and dissension, and to applaud any act calculated to divide the Republican party, would not have had this opportunity of gloating over what they jubilantly proclaim is an "irreparable split" in the Republican party.

But after all, may we not have some cause for reconciling ourselves to the evils of this "little affair" since it has caused our friends of the democratic press to discover that Oscar the first, is not so hideous as they supposed, and not half so objectionable now as about two years ago, when the action of the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, in refusing him decent accommodation, was so unanimously applauded by them.

☞ Dr. J. T. Newman.—We regret that the limited space of our paper precludes us from inserting the interesting report of the number of patients, and the description of cases, that have come under the treatment and observation of Dr. Newman, at the Hathaway home during his practice there in June. It is highly gratifying to observe the success which has attended the doctor in the surgical operations he has been called on to perform.

The dispensary of Hathaway home, also under the direction of Dr. Newman. is doing a good work in furnishing medicines, giving advice, making prescriptions and in every way alleviating some of the numberless "ills to which flesh is heir."

☞ The thanks of the LOUISIANIAN are hereby tendered to our friend Edward Harney Esq, for a batch Mobile papers.

☞ We acknowledge with much pleasure the compliment paid us on Tuesday by Captain Ray and his fine company as they passed our office.

☞ "The *Bulletin*, which wanted to hang the Legislature for voting bonds to the Chattanooga railroad, is now almost crazy to hang the State Auditor because he does not issue them before breakfast. There is too much fury about the *Bulletin*."

The above clipping is from the *State Register*, of July 1. *There!* Don't be mad with the *Bulletin* brother, remember, "Consistency thou art a *jewel!*"

☞ The House of Representatives, of New Hampshire, adopted, on June 30, the report of the Committee on Elections, and resolution unseating W. W. Flagg, Republican, of the second ward of Portsmouth, on account of over representation.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—We insert in this issue the call made by the State Central Committee for a Convention to meet in this city on the 9th of next month (August) and express the hope that the people will send their best men to this convention, men who will consider the interest, unity and success of the Republican party as of more consequence than the elevation of any man or set of men.

☞ There is no foundation for the rumor that Governor Warmoth is dangerously ill. He has steadily improved since his sojourn at Pass Christian, and last evening rode to the railroad depot in a carriage.

The Governor's friends are seem jubilant over the fact that can return to the city and day, upon short notice, and they argue that the Dunn, Packard and Lowell combination will scarcely attempt anything of moment.—*Picayune.*

MRS. FRANCES E. W. HARPER.—On our first page will be found an article from the *Mobile Register* (Democratic) not only highly commendatory of a lecture recently delivered in Mobile by this lady, but evidencing an appreciation of "negro" ability we never calculated on receiving from that quarter.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

This day passed off with the usual amusements and entertainments which have characterized this national holiday since reconstruction. There was a tolerable display of bunting about the city, especially at the various consulates. The First Regiment Louisiana Militia was out on parade. The Third Regiment Louisiana, under Col. Ingraham, was out and had a fine pic-nic at the City Park, at which there was quite a number of invited guests, ladies and gentlemen. Everything passed off quietly and satisfactorily. One or two companies of the Second Regiment, under Col. Lewis, were also out on parade, and looked remarkably well in their new uniforms. The Clerks' Association were out at the Fair Ground, and the Hibernians held high revel at the Oakland Course. We understand that Hon. J. Henri Burch delivered a masterly oration, at Gretna, on the anniversary.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

[A VOICE FROM MISSISSIPPI.]

For the Louisianian.

Mr. Editor:—

I, in admiration unfeigned, approve of an editorial in the columns of your very valuable paper of the 29th ult., and in commendation of the decided stand, assumed in the premises, would say that your flagelation of McComb was not severe enough. As the *Bulletin* has presumed to be his apologist, and denounces ladies because they attempt to enjoy rights, that are by the Constitution vouchsafed to them, and also the pledges made both publicly and privately by Mr. H. S. McComb, I conclude that his assertions should be made public. I, as one familiarly connected with the various measures of legislation before the Mississippi Legislature since its reconstruction would state that he (McComb) publicly in response, to an interrogation propounded by myself in the Hall of the House of Representatives said, "that they (the colored people) should have the same rights that he and his family enjoyed upon the roads," and in a private conversation had in his office in Wilmington, Del., one year ago, he again stated that any distinctions reported to him, should and would be immediately rectified. And as for the donation recently granted by our State, amounting to near $3,000 000, I would say that it was supported, advocated and granted because this road had apparently abolished the prejudicial distinctions that characterize the management of most of the Rail Roads in the South. The class of men that the *Bulletin* represents fought the recent donation of this State to McComb by all of their strategy and eloquence unto the final end, and the Republicans naturally feel aggrieved that the opposition should champion the action of the managers of the road, when so much had been done by its votaries to even defeat certain measures tending to make the road a first-class one. I opine Mr. Editor, that the perpetration of this outrage upon certain citizens was more the cause of the *Bulletin's* eulogium, than love for the managers, respect for the road or appreciation of the best interests of the States interested.

I will admit that the Sleeping Coaches are owned by a company, but each coach placed upon any road comes distinctly under the control and discipline of the management of the road, upon which it is placed and he who attempts to controvert this position is not so much fool as knave. Our duty I think Mr. Editor is to not abate one iota of our public demands for the recognition of our legal rights in all conceivable shapes, by supporting those favorable to according them to us, and opposing with all of our might and main those who would at this day, (be they from the North or South) attempt to draw the invidious line of demarcation between American citizens having a coming object—the best interest of the entire country. I am with great respect,

Yours, &c.,

S. J. Ireland.

Jackson, Miss., July 2d 1871.

MOBILE, Ala., July 1, 1871.

DEAR LOUISIANIAN:—

We are blessed with the model newspaper of the South, for its constancy and advocacy of American freemen's rights. The *Register* indorses these words: "He will be long remembered for the courage, and the constancy with which in his own party he maintained unpopular opinions which if fatal to its success were fatal also to his own advancement. But he will be chiefly remembered in this and future times for his unflinching advocacy and exhibition of the American freeman's right, to freely think and freely speak."

After indorsing such manliness in American citizens as the above, he then stoops to quote, in the same issue, from the New Orleans *Bulletin:*

"If negroes are allowed to ride in sleeping cars, white people be forced —*nolens volens*—to abandon the use of these comfortable vehicles of transportation. We feel that the public generally will applaud the course taken by the owner in this matter."

"Oh, consistency thou art a jewel!" So, what is good for a white man is not good for a black man. I had thought that the time for such remarks had passsed. If not, then we, as American citizens, should and must assert and maintain our rights at all hazards. Even if we have to drop old friends, and those men who banded themselves to our enemies, be forever cast aside. And those colored men who have been elevated to high positions by their old friends and then forget them, as well as their own origin, will, I hope, be remembered in a way they won't very well like when the next election comes on. I see that the Democratic papers here are rejoicing over the fight between the leading Republicans in your State, hoping for the same result there as gave Alabama to them last year, which resulted in clearing nearly every Republican out of office. I had forgot to tell you that the street cars here have a place divided off where colored people may ride inside, when not filled by whites; if so, then outside, for which you are charged ten cents.

I see by the papers that many of the leading Democrats have testified before the Ku-Klux Court, including the Governor of this State, denying that any organization exists in this State.

Well, whether there is or not, all I have to say is, that it looks suspicious when white men in the interior of this State will command ignorant colored men to do as they want them to, when they carry a brace of pistols about them, and generally backed up by a double barrel shot gun. And they are afraid to have any kink of amusements at night for fear of being disturbed and probably some innocent person killed. This of course I did not see myself, but I have been told by those who were afraid to live any longer where their lives were always at stake. Creole Fire Company No. 1, composed of colored men, in this city, had the grandest pic-nic of the season down the bay shore at a place called Allenton, where they revived that old Creole game, Poudgoud, who many of our old residents no doubt still retain some remembrance of the old game.

EX WHAMP.

MUSKET-BALLS IN THE HUMAN BODY.

In *Frazer's Magazine* we find the following: "A number of curious cases of the progress of musket-balls from the place where they are first lodged have been observed by military surgeons. We have heard of a remarkable case where the musket-ball struck the forehead above the nose, and having divided into two halves, one half went round beneath the skin on the right side, and the other on the left, advancing in contact with the skull. We do not ask our readers to believe the poetical edition of this fact, that the two half- bullets met again behind, after having performed the circuit of the head in opposite directions, and advancing with a slightly diminished force, united and killed an unfortunate man who stood in their way; but the fact of the splitting of the bullet, and the advance of each half in opposite directions is unquestionable. The singular progress of a musket-bullet from the forehead to the throat has been recorded by Dr. Fielding. At the first battle of Newbury, 1643, in the time of the Cromwellian civil war, a medical gentleman was shot near the right eye. The skull was fractured at the place; but though the surgeon could see the pulsation of the brain beneath the wound, yet the bullet had turned on one side and could not be discovered. Various bones were discharged from the wound, the mouth, and the nostrils. At the time of the second battle of Newbury the wound healed and could not be kept open; but about twelve years afterward, when the doctor was riding in a cold dark night, he felt a pain about the 'almonds of the ear,' which occasioned a partial deafness. Having stopped his ear with wool, he was surprised one day in March, 1670, by a sudden pull or crack in his ear, when all that side of his cheek hung loose as if it had been paralytic, and a hard knot was felt under the ear. Various tumors now appeared about the throat, and in August, 1672, the bullet was taken out of the throat, near the *pomum Adami.*"

Appleton's Magazine

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

[FROM THE N. O. JOURNAL.]

The accompanying portrait is a fair likeness of the gentleman whose name heads this article. We have given it for the double reason that the career of Senator Pinchback illustrates the power of energy, when backed by real ability, to achieve success under even the most unfavorable circumstances, and also because it presents one instance of a result rendered inevitable by the progress of events: the full and unchallenged participation of the colored race in the privileges and honors of government.

Senator Pinchback was born in the State of Georgia, in the year 1837. His father, Major W. Pinchback, being the proprietor of a large estate in Holmes county, Mississippi, a portion of his life was passed at that place. In 1846 he left the South for the purpose of attending school in Ohio, where he remained till the year 1848, when he returned for a time to Mississippi. The death of his father occuring shortly after, the family moved to Ohio. The next fourteen years of his life were passed amid struggles which, while testing his powers of endurance, contributed largely to the development of the energy and determination which have since marked his private life.

In 1862, when in the progress of the late war New Orleans was taken by the national fleet and army, Senator Pinchback being at that time within the Confederate lines, ran the blockade and reached the city of New Orleans in safety.

This was in 1862. Shortly after, General Butler arrived, and in August of the same year the First Regiment (Union) Louisiana Volunteers was raised. Though this was one of the white regiments Mr. Pinchback enlisted therein as a private soldier, and on becoming known, soon rose high in the esteem of his commanding officer, and was detailed for recruiting service.

Next came General Butler's celebrated order No. 63, calling on free colored men to arm and organize in defense of the Union. This afforded the opportunity long desired by Senator Pinchback. He was detached from his regiment and directed to raise a company of colored troops, in which he succeeded, winning the honor of recruiting the first colored soldier regularly enlisted for United States service Having raised his company, he was commissioned as its captain, and on the twelfth of October was mustered in as Captain of Company A, Second Louisiana Native Guards. He served in this position until September 11, 1863, when through the treatment at that time accorded to colored officers, a feeling of injured self-respect led him to resign. Yet his heart was too thoroughly enlisted in the great struggle for freedom to allow him to be satisfied with inactivity while the whole land rang with the thunders of war, on the result of which depended the enthronement of liberty or the perpetuation of a heartless despotism; so, after an interval of inactivity, Senator Pinchback, authorized by Colonel James Grant Wilson, raised a company of cavalry, and on applying for his commission, it was refused by General Banks, who returned the application with the following indorsements: "Respectfully returned. This application is disapproved, the commissioning of negroes as commissioned officers being contrary to law."

In 1865, Senator Pinchback first entered the field of politics. He spoke at numerous public meetings in Alabama, working energetically to secure the colored men the rights accorded by the Republican Congress. During the same year he entered the political field in Louisiana, since which time his influence has been felt in every important political movement. In 1868 he was elected from the Fourth Ward of the city of New Orleans to a seat in the Constitutional Convention, in which body he immediately took a prominent position, serving on the most important committees, and exerting an influence which was felt and acknowledged in all the deliberations of that body. Being placed on the committee for the final revision of the constitution, he presented several important amendments to that instrument; among others, that which now stands as article thirteen: "All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color."

It may be mentioned, in passing, that to his watchfulness is due the salary received by the Lieutenant Governor of the State, the constitution having made no provision for the payment of that officer, till the keen eye of Senator Pinchback detected the omission, and he prepared and presented the article under which that salary is now paid.

In 1863 Senator Pinchback was chosen delegate at large to the Chicago nominating convention. Returning to Louisiana, having been elected to the State Senate, he soon began a career as a legislator in which, up to the present time, he has enjoyed a constantly increasing influence. In the recent contest for United States Senator, his popularity was evinced by the flattering vote which he received for that important position. Without aid from the support which power and patronage bring to a candidate, and standing alone on his personal claims to consideration, Senator Pinchback rallied around himself a host of friends, and in the final vote stood at the head of all his competitors, with the single exception of General West, who proved the successful candidate. When the names of other aspirants to that position are recalled, the compliment paid to Senator Pinchback can scarcely be over estimated, while the confidence expressed by the almost solid vote of the colored members of the Legislature in his behalf, must long remain a pleasant memory to one who has worked so steadily for their elevation.

Senator Pinchback has, from the first, taken a warm interest in the work of popular education. Under the ward board system he was active and zealous in defending the just claims of colored pupils, and when the ward system was superceded by that of a single city board, Senator Pinchback was at once appointed to a seat in that body, which position he at present fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends.

Hon. B. S. TURNER, member of Congress from this district, has named for appointment to a cadetship at West Point John M. Gee, a colored boy of Selma. The boy is employed in the office of the Selma *Times*, the editor of which proposes to give fifty dollars to help him prepare himself for admission to the military academy, and calls upon the "white scallawags" to come forward and do likewise. The modesty of this act provokes the heartless remark from the New York *Times* that the value of this sort of thing for Democratic capital is, that the people are getting used to it. As if the idea of making capital ever entered the fifty-dollarman's head!

Mobile Republican.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FATHER—A GOLDEN WEDDING.

We received a visit a few days ago from the venerable Jesse Root Grant, father of President Grant. Mr. Grant resides at Covington Ky., where he holds the position of postmaster. He is in his seventy-eighth year, and on the twenty-fourth day of this month he and his wife are to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. During this long period of half a century, Mr. Grant informed us that neither he nor his wife has had a single day's illness. They have been blessed not merely with health, but with remarkable prosperity. He began life without capital, but by economy, industry and good management, accumulated a handsome competency, most of which he has already divided amongst his children, reserving, however, to himself sufficient for his own independent support.

Mr. Grant has not a commonplace character. It is easy to perceive, by conversation with him, that he possesses traits that would make their mark anywhere His opportunities for early education were extremely limited, but he is an intelligent thinker and a good writer. He has exerted a considerable influence in the politics of Ohio, the State in which he has principally resided. Mr. Grant writes verses with facility, and once composed a story. He possessed naturally a brilliant magination and gifts which, with proper cultivation would have distinguished him in the field of literature. He is an entertaining old gentleman, and relates anecdotes with much effect.

Few men live to celebrate the anniversary of their wedding. and no one before has had the satisfaction, upon a like occasion, of seeing one of his own sons occupying the White House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LATE OSCAR J. BELLEVUE.—Hall of the Fourth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, New Orleans, July 1st, 1871.

At a special meeting of the Fourth Ward Republicans, at their hall, the undersigned were appointed as a committee to draft the following preambles and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to call from our midst our friend and brother, Oscar J. Bellevue:

Whereas, We the members of the Fourth Ward Radical Republican Club deplore the loss of so worthy a member and friend, whose zeal was unsurpassed, and heart none more true; therefore be it

Resolved, That this hall be draped, and that its members wear a badge of mourning during thirty days. Be it further

Resolved, That, while we mourn this sad loss, we sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased in the loss of so worthy a son and brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the New Orleans *Republican* and LOUISIANIAN.

F. McK. DUNN, President.
WILLIAM WEEKS,
P. Z. CANONGE,
R. HENRY RINGGOLD,
R. C. HOWARD,
ERNEST LONGPRE,
Committe.

JOHN W. ROXBOROUGH, Secretary.

CARD OF THANKS.—The officers and members of the Fourth Ward Radical Republican Club return their thanks to Kelly's Silver Cornet Band for their service at the funeral of our deceased brother member, Oscar J. Bellvue.

WILLIAM WEEKS,
P. Z. CANONGE,
R. HENRY RINGGOLD,
R. C. HOWARD,
EARNEST LONGPRE,
Committee.

THE FIRST WARD CENTRAL REPUBLICAN SUB CLUB will meet on Saturday evening, July 8th, at Polymnia Hall, corner St. Charles and Polymnia streets. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. By order of

WM. MURRELL, President.
T. P. MURPHY, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, held June 27, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

First resolution, offered by Mr. Ray:

WHEREAS, According to the requirements of a resolution passed and adopted by the State Convention of the Republican party, on the tenth day of August, 1870, the State Central Executive Committee, appointed by and under the authority of said Convention, is directed to call a State Convention of the Republican party on or before the expiration of their term of office; therefore be it

Resolved, That a convention of the Republican party be and is hereby called to meet in New Orleans on the ninth day of August, 1871.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said Convention shall be as follows, viz: Every seven hundred Republican voters in each parish, and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every fraction over one-half of seven hundred; and provided, that each parish and ward shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the presidents of the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State—except in the parish of Orleans, the presidents of the mother ward clubs are, hereby authorized and required to call elections for said delegates to said convention, and to forward to the President of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected, countersigned by the secretaries of their committees and clubs, on or before the time fixed for the sitting of the Convention.

Resolved, That the president of the State Central Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the number of delegates to be elected from each parish and ward from the authentic vote in the office of the Secretary of State, and issue his proclammation for said election, and have the same published in the Republican papers throughout the State.

2. Resolution introduced by Mr. Lowell—

Whereas, The time of service of the Parish Executive Committee of the parish of Orleans expired by limitation on the fifteenth day of November, 1870; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventh day of August, 1871, be designated as the day when elections shall be held in each ward of the city of New Orleans for delegates to the State Convention called to meet August 9, 1871, polls to be opened and closed at such hours as the Presidents of the mother ward clubs may indicate, at least one week's notice of the same being given.

By order of the committee.

S. B. Packard, President.
P. F. Herwig, Corresponding Sec.

☞ Republican papers of the State will please copy.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Ascension	2	Assumption	3
Avoyelles	2	Baton Rouge, East	4
Baton Rouge	1	Bienville	1
West	1		
Bossier	1	Caddo	4
Calcasieu	1	Caldwell	1

Cameron	1	Carroll	2
Catahoula	1	Claiborne	1
Concordia	2	De Soto	1
Feliciana, East	2	Feliciana, West	2
Franklin	1	Grant	1
Iberia	1	Iberville	2
Jackson	1	Jefferson	3
Lafayette	1	Lafourche	2
Livingston	1	Madison	2
Morehouse	1	Natchitoches	3
Ouachita	2	Plaquemine	4
Point Coupee	2	Rapides	3
Richland	1	Sabine	1
St. Bernard	1	St. Charles	2
St. Helena	1	St James	3
St John Baptist	1	St. Landry	2
Tangipahoa	1	Tensas	2
Terrebonne	2	Union	1
Vermillion	1	Washington	1
Winn	1	Webster	1
Vernon	1	Red River	1
Orleans:			
First Ward	2	Second Ward	2
Third Ward	4	Fourth Ward	1
Fifth Ward	3	Sixth Ward	1
Seventh Ward	2	Eight Ward	1
Ninth Ward	2	Tenth Ward	2
Ele'nth Ward	2	Twel'h Ward	1
Thir'nth Ward	1	Four'th Ward	1
Fif'nth Ward	3		

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE, Wednesday, July 5—11:30 A. M.

COTTON — The market opened heavy under less favorable Liverpool advices; but under the last telegrams, factors have assumed more confidence. The inquiry is limited, and only a few hundred bales have been sold, say 250 bales.

Some holders are anxious to sell, and the tendency at the opening was decidedly in favor of buyers; but the prices paid thus far show no quotable variation.

Yesterday being a legal holiday, the business was confined to 600 bales, mostly on the basis of 16½c. for Good Ordinary.

SUGAR:—
Good Fair, ₱ lb ..... 11 c
Yellow Clarified ..... —
Fair ..... —
Fully fair 11¼
White ..... 13@ —

MOLASSES:—
Received to-day 24 bbls.
Reboiled, plantation, ₱ gallon..20@ 30c
Reboiled, refinery ..... 30@ 65

TOBACCO:—
The demand has been active, and prices paid are said to be fair.
Lugs, ₱ lb ..... 5¾@ 6¾c
Low leaf ..... 6¾@ 7¼
Medium leaf ..... 7¼@ 8
Good leaf ..... 8 @ 8½
Fine leaf ..... 8½@ 10

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1870	hhds	8,782
Arrived past week		1,271
previously		19,990–21,261
		30,043
Exported past week		208
previously		13,599
Broken up for baling, city consumption, etc.		1,120–18,117
On hand and on shipboard		11,926

FLOUR:—
The market is very dull, and the sales to-day are confined to 2200 bbls.
Superfine 5 50
Double extra 6 15
Treble extra 6 20
Good Extra 7 12
Choice Extra ..... 8 25, 8 50 and 9 00
Good Treble Extra ..... 6 75 and 7 25

CORN:—
Is in light supply, mod. demand.
Red, Yellow mixed, ₱ bushel ..... —c
Choice Yellow ..... 71½@ 71
Mixed ..... —
Yellow 71
White 75
Choice White, in Dundees ..... —
St. Charles county White ..... —
Mixed, in poor order ..... —

OATS:—
In light supply, fair demand.
St. Louis, ₱ bushel ..... 61@ —
Galena 65

BRAN:—
₱ 100 lbs ..... $1 12@ $1 15

HAY:—
Western, ₱ ton 23 00
Choice 25 00

PORK:—
Market is very dull, but firm.
Summer-cured Mess 15 75
Winter-packed Mess 16 25
Retailing at ..... $16 50@ 17 00

BACON:—
Breakfast ..... 11@11¼c.
Shoulders, ₱ lb ..... 7¼ @7¾
Clear rib sides 9
Clear sides 9½
Sugar-cured Hams ..... 14½@15½

LARD:—
Is dull, and is quoted at, in
Tierces, ₱ lb ..... 10¾@11c.
Kegs, ₱ lb ..... 11¼@11½

DRY SALT MEAT, ₱ lb ..... 6¾c.

COFFEE:—
There is some improvement in the jobbing trade, but nothing doing in round lots. We quote nominally (gold duty paid.):
Prime, ₱ lb ..... 15 @15½c
Good ..... 14¾@14¾
Fair ..... 13¾@14

SALT:—
The demand is still very small and prices are unchanged.
Liverpool, coarse, per sack ..... $1 10@1 15
" fine ..... 1 50@1 60
When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage.
Turk's Island held at 40c. ₱ bushel.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and firm at $5 15@5 25 ₱ bbl. on the Levee and $5 37½@5 50 from store.

ESCULENTS:—
Potatoes, ₱ bbl $3 00
Onions 4 25
Apples ..... 2 50@ 4 00

BUTTER:—
Choice Western, ₱ lb ..... 25@26c
Goshen ..... 31@35

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29...CHARTRES STREET...29

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

LAWS
—OF THE— STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[CONTINUED FROM 1st. PAGE.]

lease thereon and for repairs done thereon by him, for which amount the said Benjamin F. White shall receipt in full for all claims held by him against said college: the balance—viz: six thousand dollars—to be used by the State Board of Education in reparing and refitting said college for the objects hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 66

An Act

Supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin, fixing the salary of the Mayor and Councilmen, and granting to said Mayor and Councilmen certain powers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That hereafter the mayor of the town of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, shall be entitled to receive an annual salary of one hundred dollars, and the members of the council of said town shall be entitled to receive each two dollars per diem for each and every day's attendance at the meeting of said council; and the mayor and council are empowered to assess and collect, annually, a sufficient amount of taxes within said town to pay said salary and per diem.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the mayor shall be commissioned by the Governor a justice of the peace, who shall exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction. The said mayor shall preside at all meetings of the town council, and shall call meetings thereof whenever he shall deem it necessary; he shall execute and sustain all laws and ordinances passed by the council, and shall vote only when there is a tie. By virtue of his office he shall have, in order to enforce the laws and ordinances of the council, full and exclusive authority and power to try all offenses against, or violations of, the same, upon a simple rule to show cause immediately, or at such time and place as he may judge proper; to command the town constable, upon a warrant or execution signed by him in his official capacity, to execute his order or judgment, satisfy the same by seizing and exposing for sale, with usual legal delays and formalities, as in ordinary cases, the property real and personal, of the person against whom any judgment shall by him have been rendered, or by committing the offender or offenders to jail, as the case may be.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the constable shall attend the meetings of the council, and execute such summons, warrants or orders as the mayor is authorized to issue, as well as during the recess as during the sittings; and in case the constable is, from any cause, prevented from attending, the mayor may appoint a constable pro tem.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the mayor and council shall have power to provide for the punishment of vagrants and disorderly persons who may be found, in the day or night time, disturbing the public peace, by fine not to exceed fifty dollars and imprisonment not to exceed forty-eight hours; and in default of paying said fine the party shall be made to work on streets and public works of the corporation, under such regulations as the mayor and council may direct; *provided*, said party be allowed a reasonable price for his labor while under sentence.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc. That the mayor shall have power to revoke any license that he may have issued where, from the disorderly, outrageous or improper conduct of the party, the peace and good order of the town may require it; *provided*, no license shall be so revoked until the party shall have been cited by rule to show cause why judgment should not be rendered, canceling and revoking said license.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted etc., That all laws or parts of laws heretofore passed inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 67.

An Act

To incorporate the Francs-Amis Benevolent Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That J. Rey, A. Duhart, O. Augustin, L. Henry, Mathieu, E. Robert, J. J. Monette, W. Joublanc, F. J. Delhomme, D. Deruise, Edgard, Thezan, O. Bart, Henry Favelin, L. Pelissier, J. Sarros, and such other persons as are or who may become members of said association, are hereby erected and constituted, in name and fact, a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of Francs-Amis Benevolent Association of New Orleans, Louisiana, for the object and purpose of creating and perpetuating a charitable association; they shall be capable in law to purchase, receive, hold, lease, sell, or otherwise acquire or alienate real or personal estate; shall have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at pleasure, and by said corporate name may sue and be sued; *provided*, that the lands so held or acquired for the proper uses, purposes and behoof of said association; *and provided further* that all real estate owned by said association; shall be exempt from State, parish and municipal taxation. Said corporation shall have, under the above title, a perpetual succession of officers and members; it shall have full power to make and adopt all by-laws and regulations it may deem fit and proper for its government, and to modify, amend and change the same; *provided* said by-laws and regulations are not contrary to the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States of America.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the officers of this association shall consist of a president, a vice president, secretary, assistant secretary treasurer and orator, who shall be chosen by the majority of members.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all power of the association is placed in the president thereof who shall have the right to sue and be sued in behalf of said society.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect form and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 22, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

An Act
No. 68.

To amend an act entitled An Act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That section second of an act entitle An Act to authorized the compilation of a new and official map of the State, No. 166, approved October 20, 1868, be so amended and re-enacted as to read as follwos:

That the special engineer thus created shall receive compensation for his services rendered to the State at the rate of two hundred dollars per month, from the date of his appointment up to the completion of the work on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 23, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of the State.

No. 69.

An Act

Granting to Mrs. Louisa F. Collins, of the parish of Pointe Coupee, the right of keeping a ferry across the Atchafalaya river, at the mouth of Bayou Coville.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assemble convened, That Mrs. Louisa F. Collins, her heirs or assigns, shall, subject to the terms and conditions hereafter expressed, have and enjoy the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Atchafalaya river, on both sides, at the mouth of Bayou Coville, in the parish of Avoyelles, for the term of ten years.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

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Fashionable Milliner,

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—:o:—

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Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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1 prize of	$50,000	is		$50,000
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1 prize of	7,000	is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is		4,000
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1 prize of	2,000	is		2,000
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1 prize of	1,000	are		$25,000
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50 prizes of	500	are		25,000
317 prizes of	500	are		63,450
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Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.

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Not one returned—

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Speaks for itself.

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PRICE $18.

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INTERESTING ITEMS.

—Colorado pays one-fourth of all the revenue collected from the Territories.

—There are 70,634 natives of Ireland in Connecticut, four of whom are returned as colored.

—The Emperor William has decided not to allow the erection of any statute of himself during his life-time.

—It is said that more than one-half of the hotels in the country are kept by natives of Vermont and New Hampshire.

—Miss Ida Greely, daughter of Horace Greely, is said to be one of the most accomplished mathematicians in the United States.

—Next year musical instruments are to be included among the objects admitted to the galleries of the English International Exhibition.

—Each of its street lamps costs Cincinnati $40.55 per year,—about one-fifth the amount being paid for lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning the lamp.

—One hundred women in the United States are now studying law. The youthful male attorneys will soon begin to wail in chorus with the physicians.

—An old maid, with more bones than flesh, is writing letters through the papers advising young girls not to marry. Poor thing! she don't know how it is herself.

—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company will shortly commence to lay a second track between Toledo and Buffalo, and from Elkhart to Chicago, using steel rails.

—The gold-mining prospects are unusually favorable in Montana this year, owing to the great abundance of water in the mountains, and old miners are returning thither in great numbers.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* does not believe in making a fuss about hazing at West Point. It says that all the old army officers passed through it, and doubts if it be not the best part of the training.

—The great festival in honor of Beethoven, which had to be postponed on account of the war, will take place in his native town of Bonn in August, and will be in all respects conducted in accordance with the original programme.

—The *Phœnix*, the magazine for Chinese and Japanese, publised in London, is now giving, besides a course of Chinese novels, a translation of a Japanese novel, on account of the attention that has been excited by Japanese tales.

—A North Carolina paper tells a thrilling story of an attack on a fishing-party by a bald eagle. The bird, it says, flew in great rage at one of the party, burying its talons in his arm. The party, after a short contest, broke his wing with their fishing-poles and captured him.

—Colonel J. E. Peyton, of New Jersey, is engaged in the effort to secure a meeting of the male descendedents of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, to make arrangements to take part in the national celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence.

—The new depot projected in St. Louis will be one of the largest buildings, if not the largest building, anywhere erected to the uses of trade. It is significant not only of the promise of prosperity for the city in which it is, but of the fact that the monuments of our time are neither civic nor ecclesiastical, but commercial.

—The subject of female education seems to excite the interest of Italian ladies, several of whom have devoted their time to giving lectures with a view to its improvement. In Milan, a course of scientific and literary conferences has been inaugurated by Signora Torriani, at which ladies have delivered addresses on matters connected with female education.

—An approaching marriage in high life (nearly eight feet high) has been rumored and communicated to us namely; that of the pretty Nova Scotia giantess, Miss Swan, with the Kentucky giant, Captain Van Buren Bates, who appeared for the first time at Willis's Rooms on Monday.

—Philadelphia has an oyster war raging in her midst. City boats, constituting quite a fleet, were recently engaged in the healthful occupation of raking for bivalves, when they were set upon by the New Jersey coast police and summarily ejected.

FUN AND FANCY.

—This story is told of Judge Vose, of New Hampshire, in his last days, when almost lifeless through paralysis: A neighbor came in who was understood to have seen better days but had been reduced by improvidence or bad habits to a rather dilapidated condition. He, however, appeared this day quite unexpectedly in a pretty tidy suit of black. The son remarked the change, and inquired if he was mourning for any one. "No," was the reply; "only mourning for my sins." The Judge raised up for a moment, and but for a moment, and with his former droll look and his latter broken articulation asked, "Lost any of 'em?"

—A consolation for the ladies. This world abounds in him-perfections.

—Frugal landlady of boarding-house—"Coming home to dinner, Mr. Brown?" Heavy Boarder—"Well, perhaps; if I don't feel hungry."

—A country girl coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she looked as a daisy kissed by the dew. "No, indeed," was the reply, "that wasn't his name."

—Leavenworth, Kansas, is said to boast of a man who is so tall that his likeness cannot be got into one picture. A local artist has painted his head and shoulders, and announces that he will be "continued next week."

—Every plain girl has one consolation—though not a pretty young lady, she will, if she lives, be a pretty old one.

—When may a gardener be called proud? When he studies *haughty-culture*.

—An Indian called at a tavern; in the spring of the year, for a dram The landlord asked him two coppers for it. The next spring, happening at the same house, he called for another, and had to pay three coppers for it. "How is this, landlord?" says he; "last fall you asked me but two coppers for a glass of rum, now you ask three." "Oh," says the landlord, "it costs me a good deal to keep rum over winter. It is as expensive to keep a hogshead of rum over winter as a horse." "Ah," says the Indian, "I can't see through that; he won't eat so much hay; maybe he drink as much water."

—A Chinese photographer in San Francisco being upbraided by a lady customer because the picture didn't suit her, briefly replied, "No have handsome; how can?"

—"Developement of species," said an old bill-discounter, "don't talk to me about developement of species. The only thing worth studying is the developement of specie!"

—A Norwich man is very angry with his wife. He bought an India-rubber air bed. She didn't believe it was healthy to sleep on a mattress that was not ventilated, and, so during his abcence, punched about fifty holes in it. That husband has lost faith in woman's ingenuity.

—A lady made a call upon a friend who had lately married. When her husband come to dinner she said, "I have been to Mrs. Simson's." "Well," replied the husband, "I suppose she is very happy." "Happy! Well, I should think she ought to be; she has a camel's hair shawl two-thirds border."

—An economical resident of Newburyport, Mass., applied at the post-office the other day for ten cents' worth of six-cent-postage stamps, and when told that he must pay two cents more if he wanted two, he looked disappointed and replied, "Well, I s'pose I must have 'em anyhow; but seems to me they are dreadful dear."

—The other day, while a teacher was hearing a boy recite his lesson, the following passage occured: "The wages of sin is death." The teacher, wishing to get the word "wages" out by deduction, asked; "What does your father get every Saturday night?" The boy answered promptly, "He gets drunk."

—We are told that there is nothing made in vain. But how about a pretty young lady? Is'nt she maiden vain.

—Why is the mariner necessarily a wicked man? Because he's a naughty cuss.

John Brown wishes to know if, by paying $2 for the works of Burns, he can get Scott free?

—A line in one of Moore's songs runs thus: "Our couch shall be roses, bespangled with dew." To which a sensible girl replied; "Twould give me the rheumatiz, and so it would you.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

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A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection.

We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

A. HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
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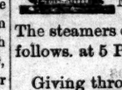
STEAMBOATS.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.



The Steamer **KATIE,** J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

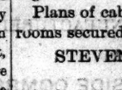
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.



FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

apl. 6-tf

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER. Agents, 135 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of JAS. T. TUCKER. 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR

CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point, Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,
J. J. Brown, Master.
(In place of steamer Natchez,)

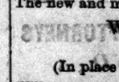
Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent, 150 Common Street.

BATON ROUGE.



New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk.

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32.....Royal street.....32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be saved daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color, $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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